1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND DIVISION 2 3 ePLUS, INC., 4 Plaintiff, 5 : Civil Action v. : No. 3:09CV620 6 LAWSON SOFTWARE, INC., 7 : January 11, 2013 Defendant. : 8 9 10 COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF CONFERENCE CALL BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 12 13 14 15 **APPEARANCES:** 16 Scott L. Robertson, Esq. Jennifer A. Albert, Esq. 17 GOODWIN PROCTOR 901 New York Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20001 18 19 Michael G. Strapp, Esq. GOODWIN PROCTOR 20 Exchange Place 53 State Street 21 Boston, MA 02109 22 23 DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 25

2 APPEARANCES: (Continuing) 1 2 Craig T. Merritt, Esq. Paul W. Jacobs, II, Esq. CHRISTIAN & BARTON 3 909 E. Main Street, Suite 1200 Richmond, VA 23219-3095 4 Counsel for the plaintiff ePlus 5 Daniel J. Thomasch, Esq. 6 Josh Krevitt, Esq. 7 GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER 200 Park Avenue New York, NY 10166-0193 8 9 Christopher D. Dusseault, Esq. GIBSON DUNN & CRUTCHER 333 South Grand Avenue 10 4th Floor 11 Los Angeles, CA 90071 12 Dabney J. Carr, IV, Esq. TROUTMAN SANDERS 13 Troutman Sanders Building 1001 Haxall Point P.O. Box 1122 14 Richmond, VA 23218-1122 15 Counsel for the defendant Lawson Software. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

(The proceedings in this matter commenced via telephone at 11:00 AM.)

THE COURT: Hello. This is ePlus against

Lawson and this is 3:09CV620. Please give your name,
who you represent, starting with counsel for the
plaintiff, and, if you would, give your name when you
speak so the court reporter can make the proper
entries.

All right?

MR. MERRITT: Good morning, Your Honor.

Craig Merritt and Paul Jacobs at Christian & Barton on behalf of ePlus.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, this is Scott Robertson with Goodwin Proctor. And I believe I have Ms. Jennifer Albert and Mr. Michael Strapp on the phone as well.

THE COURT: Well, that means they're obviously not in the same room with you.

Are you on the phone, Ms. Albert and Mr. Strapp?

MS. ALBERT: Ms. Albert is here, Your Honor.

MR. STRAPP: And Mr. Strapp is here as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. CARR: Judge, this is Dabney Carr from

Troutman Sanders. And I also have on the line Dan Thomasch, Josh Krevitt and Chris Dusseault from Gibson Dunn.

THE COURT: All right. Hold on.

(Brief recess.)

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen.

I'm sorry to interrupt. I just want you to know that

I have my priorities straight. I had to take that

call from my vet so that I could dispense some more

money. And if any of you had any sense and could do

it from an age standpoint, you'd quit practicing law

and go into veterinary medicine for you'd make at

least as much money and not have nearly as much

stress.

MR. MERRITT: Your Honor, this is Craig
Merritt. I just dropped my dog off this morning to
get a \$54 haircut, and I'm going to go get a \$15
haircut if I can get one today.

THE COURT: All right. I got this letter from you, Mr. Thomasch, and, frankly, it was in that letter, Mr. Robertson, that I realized that you all had filed a petition for rehearing. And I realize your papers you filed in, I think, November or December on the injunction and the contempt scope issues said that you might, but you may have notified

us, and I didn't pick it up.

And I don't know if any of you have had this problem with the Clerk of the Federal Circuit, but two times now I've had them tell me they don't issue mandates, which I think is contrary to the Federal Rules. But on one of the occasions when I had that conversation they did issue a mandate and on the other one they didn't.

And I'm not quite sure what's going on up there. That's just a long way of saying I wasn't aware that there was pending a petition for rehearing and, as I see it, if they do issue a mandate, I mean if their practice is to issue a mandate in dispositive cases, then the filing of a petition for rehearing stays the issuance of the mandate.

Is that right, Mr. Robertson?

MR. ROBERTSON: You are correct, Your Honor, that we have filed a petition for rehearing with regard to Claims 28 and 29. If you look at our papers, particularly our reply papers on the injunction and the scope of it, Claim 26 has now been affirmed, and Lawson has been adjudicated as --

THE COURT: I understand that and I've read the petition for rehearing, Mr. Robertson. I got that.

Are they going to issue a mandate, according to your understanding, at all until they decide the petition for rehearing on that part of the case?

MR. ROBERTSON: They're not going to issue a mandate until they decide that aspect of the case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROBERTSON: But we don't require a mandate. The cases that we cited in our reply brief, and in particular I think this was at page 8 of our injunction brief with respect to MPT and Broadcom v. Qualcomm, courts have enforced their injunctions immediately upon a decision from the Federal Circuit. And this injunction of Your Honor, if I might refresh you, it's been outstanding now for 20 months.

THE COURT: Mr. Robertson, let me assure you that this is the oldest case on my docket, so I certainly am aware of all of this. I also don't question that the contempt proceeding can go on. The question is: Given what you raised in your papers, does it make any sense to go forward until the rehearing is decided? That way you can decide all of the issues at the same time. That's the question.

It's not whether I can, but should I.

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, I respectfully would

suggest, Your Honor, that you should because for 20 months our position is Lawson has been in contempt of your injunction order and it's been making a lot of money with respect to that, and you certainly have the authority. In fact, Mr. Thomasch's letter doesn't cite any authority that says you can't move forward, and I understood Your Honor to say you've been moving forward with regard to several of these matters.

So the only thing that is impacted is one configuration out of the three infringing configurations that the jury found to infringe. And so we want them to stop infringing those two configurations.

There's not even an argument --

THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute, Ms.

Robertson. Try it this way: Do you contend that what

Lawson is doing would give rise to a claim for

contempt different than the one or in addition to the

one that you have pending presently in the event the

Federal Circuit grants your petition for rehearing and

affirms your view on the claims that are at issue in

the petition for rehearing? In other words --

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- we'd have another contempt hearing going, wouldn't we?

MR. ROBERTSON: We already have two configurations that are indisputably in violation of Your Honor's order.

THE COURT: I understand that. You don't need to tell me the obvious. I've read it. Here, look. Try this technique. Try focusing just on the question instead of trying to -- here's the narrow issue that I'm trying to get at seven ways from Sunday and I'm not doing a very good job of it.

Obviously, we have two affirmed claims as to which you think they are in contempt because they continue to violate the injunction. There is pending in the Court of Appeals another issue now, and that affects other claims, 28 and 29 of the '683 Patent.

Is it your view that what Lawson is doing with its modified product would give rise to a contempt proceeding on which you would contend that they have been violating the injunction, period?

MR. ROBERTSON: Let me answer that question, Your Honor. I'm sorry if I have been obtuse.

The answer is it doesn't implicate the two configurations that are already infringing under claim 26, which was affirmed as infringed, not invalid.

THE COURT: Yes, I know that one. That one I understand. But am I going to have a contempt claim

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for this one? The theory would be, I guess, they accuse the new modified product would infringe the injunction between the time it was issued and the time the Federal Circuit issued its opinion holding that those claims were invalid. And then if the Federal Circuit takes your view of things, then that claim would be reactivated and back in the picture, but as it stands now, there could be no contempt for violating the injunction on what's before the Federal Circuit because the Federal Circuit held that claim was invalid. And I guess all I want you to do is tell me do you think their accused product would have infringed, the modified product, the claims that are at issue in the Federal Circuit's petition that it's got in front of it; yes or no?

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes. First of all, Your Honor, we can't get double recovery on damages. All they need to do is infringe one valid claim and that's what we have. And so even if we had to revisit it, it would be in summary fashion, which I don't even think we would need to do, and so we would want to proceed with enjoining the two configurations that are subject to the affirmed invalid and infringed claim, and you would be done, and this would be the way to finally achieve hopefully some closure to this long, pending

case on your docket.

THE COURT: All right. I understand.

All right, Mr. Thomasch, what's your position? I guess what he's saying, Mr. Thomasch, is that he wants to go forward with the contempt proceeding on the two claims as to which the circuit affirmed.

MR. THOMASCH: It's one claim, Your Honor, claim 26 of the '683 Patent, which was found to be infringed.

THE COURT: Yes, it's two configurations.

MR. THOMASCH: And I think the simple question is: If at the contempt proceeding, as we believe there will be a finding of no contempt, at that point are we, in fact, done if the Federal Circuit ultimately grants the petition for reconsideration and rules in ePlus's favor or will ePlus at that point seek to come back for a further contempt proceeding with respect to Configuration No. 2 or with respect to the non-infringed claims of Configuration No. 1? If they want to come back for a second bite at the apple, then I don't understand going forward now.

Right now we're dealing with Configuration 3 and 5, which represent about 1/20th of the total

number of customers that were originally in the case. 1 2 Configuration 2 was a much bigger configuration. And 3 I would expect that if they were to prevail with regard to that configuration, they would want to come 4 back and try a contempt proceeding. But if they are 5 foreclosing that, that's a different situation, Your 6 7 Honor. But I think the real question is: If we win, as I expect we will, on claim 26 at a contempt 8 9 proceeding, does that end it or do they then want to come back in the event they win in the Federal 10 Circuit? 11 12 THE COURT: And the answer to that, Mr. Robertson, is? Choose a three-letter word or a 13 14 two-letter word. I'm sorry, sir? 15 MR. ROBERTSON: 16 THE COURT: Choose a three-letter word or 17 two-letter word as your answer; i.e., yes or no. 18 MR. ROBERTSON: I'm not sure what the 19 question is. 20 The question is: If they win, THE COURT: 21

are they through, or if they win, are they going to face another contempt proceeding?

Mr. Thomasch, isn't that it?

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MR. THOMASCH: Yes, in the event that the contempt proceeding occurs and thereafter the Federal Circuit rules in Mr. Robertson's client's favor.

THE COURT: Right. Yes or no?

MR. ROBERTSON: We're going to win in the contempt proceeding because --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. We have a failure to communicate. I haven't heard "yes" or "no" yet.

MR. ROBERTSON: Sorry, Your Honor. I don't know whether it's yes or no because I'm not quite sure of what the question is. Please tell me one more time.

THE COURT: Assuming the Federal Circuit rules for you on your petition for rehearing and assuming that on the extant contempt claims Lawson prevails, will we be through?

MR. ROBERTSON: If I win on the appeal and I lose on contempt, will we be through? I suppose the answer is yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So you are not then going to come back and try to have a contempt hearing on the newly resurrected claims on which you will have prevailed in the Federal Circuit on your petition for rehearing; is that right?

MR. ROBERTSON: But I would like my injunction that the Court granted enforced because if I prevail in the appeal court, that would mean your

original injunction was proper and appropriate and --

THE COURT: Yes, I understand that, but there's a period of time between the issuance of the injunction, the reversal on appeal, in which they were conceptually, if you have prevailed on your petition for rehearing, were violating the injunction by selling the product that contained the affirmed features or the features which went your way on appeal.

So he's concerned, I think Mr. Thomasch is concerned, whether or not he's going to face a contempt hearing for sales as to Configuration 2, is it, Mr. Thomasch?

MR. THOMASCH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In that period of time. Isn't that what you're concerned about, Mr. Thomasch?

MR. THOMASCH: My concern is whether I face a contempt proceeding on sales of Configuration 2 at any point in time, Your Honor, because there will not be a discussion of that at a contempt hearing that occurs now.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBERTSON: So let me stipulate, Your Honor, right now we think they have been infringing and continue to be in violation of Your Honor's order

on Configurations 3 and 5 since May of 2011, 20 months. So we want to move forward on that and enforce Your Honor's order and seek the contempt damages on that.

And with regard to Configuration 2, until and unless the Federal Circuit rules and grants my petition for rehearing with regard to that, we will waive any damages.

THE COURT: Okay. That solves your problem on that point, doesn't it, Mr. Thomasch?

MR. THOMASCH: Not, not at all, Your Honor. He just said "until and unless" he waives any damages. He can't waive damages. Right now the Federal Circuit has found that the only claim that Configuration 2 infringes, claim 1 of the '172 Patent, is invalid. If it turns out that on reconsideration the Court were to reverse itself, I don't expect it, but if that were to happen, then Mr. Robertson has just said unless and until when that happens, he wants to come back and then have a contempt hearing about Configuration 2. He wants serial bites at the apple.

MR. ROBERTSON: No, no, that's not what I said.

THE COURT: He really didn't say that, Mr. Thomasch. And I didn't take it to mean --

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, with all due respect, he has not answered the question yes or no, which is if we win the contempt proceeding on claim 26, does that under all circumstances end contempt or does he reserve a right under some set of circumstances to come back for an additional contempt proceeding.

MR. ROBERTSON: Look, if the Court rules that we do not prevail on contempt, of course, we, like all the parties, have the right of appeal. But the point is, the Judge asked me, you know, would I waive damages with regard to claim 1 of the '172 during the interim period --

THE COURT: As to Configuration 2.

MR. ROBERTSON: -- and I said I would.

THE COURT: All right. As to Configuration

2.

All right. Here we go.

MR. THOMASCH: This is Mr. Thomasch. May I add one more thought? The issue still comes we have not dealt with the question of from May 23, 2011, until today. That situation, right now that is not at issue if we have a contempt hearing in March of this year, that is not going to be at issue. But if the Federal Circuit were to reverse itself and say that

claim 1 of the '172 Patent is infringed, I don't understand that Mr. Robertson has waived his right to seek damages under a contempt theory during that time period. If he has, I've simply misunderstood. But I think he's been very clear to be talking about waiving damages during a little sliver of time. I'm concerned about going back to May of 2011.

If he is reserving the right for a second contempt hearing about that time period, then Your Honor should at least be aware of that fact. I think that that means we should not have serial contempt hearings.

MR. ROBERTSON: Judge, I'm sorry if I have not made myself clear to Mr. Thomasch, but I hope I've made myself clear to you with respect to claim One of the '172 Patent.

THE COURT: As to the Configuration 2.

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, sir. But we are seeking enforcement of your injunction at the earliest opportunity with respect to Configurations 3 and 5. It's been 20 months and we don't want to wait any longer. We're prepared to discuss dates with you, Your Honor, and, obviously, we understand you're very busy. But we have contacted our experts and we are prepared to move forward on contempt because the Court

clearly has jurisdiction and authority to enforce its injunction.

understand where we are, but, in any event, I'm going to leave to the law since you two can't seem to listen to what each other are saying and really address it directly. Each of you want to try to get in some other point rather than just addressing a simple point. And so I'm going to leave to the future and to the law the question whether ePlus could claim or proceed on contempt for a violation of the injunction from the date it was issued until the date the Federal Circuit decided its case, issued its first opinion invalidating that which is referred to as Configuration 2. I'll just leave that for the future.

I have jurisdiction over contempt proceedings as to Configurations 3 and 5, and I'm going to schedule those, and I'll just abide the event and see what happens in the event the Federal Circuit goes the other way.

Now, I do have this question: Has the Federal Circuit called upon Lawson, Mr. Thomasch, to submit a response to the petition for rehearing in a particular time frame?

MR. THOMASCH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It is that Court's practice to ask for responses if it wants them or are you entitled to file a response as a matter of course to a petition for rehearing or rehearing en banc in that circuit?

MR. THOMASCH: We are not to file a response until and unless we hear from the Court. We've not yet heard from the Court.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, if I might just address that. I just had a recent experience where I was on Mr. Thomasch's side of the issue. And the practice of the Court almost universally is to require a response. I attended a CLE practice where one of the circuit judges said that it's 90, 95 percent.

Now, having said that, my chances of getting a petition for rehearing, I want to be candid with the Court, are very slim, as you might imagine. So I'm, you know, frustrated by the fact that I thought we presented overwhelming evidence with regard to the claims that were not found to be infringed for the cross-referencing on the UNSCSC, which I thought we had done at great length, but, you know, that's an appellate court. They get a dry record and they, you know, call balls and strikes. So that's where we're at.

I anticipate they are going to require a response and that's going to involve, you know, some delay, but we want to move forward on the affirmed claim 26, which the Federal Circuit said was clearly infringed by both Lawson and its customers.

THE COURT: All right. I understand, I think, the positions of the parties on that point.

On the question of -- I want to use the right term. I believe the Federal Circuit said for us to consider what, if any, modifications needed to be made in the injunction.

Is it your position that the Court has jurisdiction even though the mandate in the case hasn't issued to accomplish that assignment as to Configurations 3 and 5, Mr. Robertson, or do you agree with Mr. Thomasch that that can't be done, however it may be done, either the way you suggest or the way he suggests, until the mandate is issued?

MR. ROBERTSON: The Court absolutely has jurisdiction. The Court has had jurisdiction over every motion practice and hearing and everything attached since the jury rendered its verdict.

Mr. Thomasch cites no law whatsoever in his letter, and we have cited authority in our letter, excuse me, in our briefing. I'm trying to grab it for

you, Your Honor, but I think it's like at page 8, 9, including the *Pfizer* case, the *MPT* case. These are district courts that within days -- and *Broadcom v*. *Qualcomm*, I apologize -- within days, even one day after the Federal Circuit affirmed and modified an injunction that they entered an order enforcing the injunction as directed by the Federal Circuit.

I mean, respectfully, sir, I've been telling my colleagues here, this is not a ping-pong match. I mean, we're not going back and forth on these things all the time. We should have an order that, respectfully, we submitted that is consistent with what the Federal Circuit said and carves out the one configuration and, you know, we should be done.

THE COURT: I think that's not really
Mr. Thomasch's point. Those were cases, as I recall
them, in which there was no petition for rehearing
pending.

Let me ask you this question: What is your view as to whether the Court has authority to modify an injunction that it's issued once that case is on appeal and the injunction is before the Court on appeal? The answer is clearly that the Court doesn't have the power to modify it, does it?

MR. ROBERTSON: Of course it does, Your

Honor. It's not modifying the injunction. In fact, if anything, it's constricting, it's restraining, it's narrowing an injunction that it already issued.

Your Honor has an injunction with respect to three configurations. All you're doing is carving out one configuration. Obviously, you can reduce something consistent with an appellate court's ruling that says, "Issue an order consistent with our ruling." Respectfully, sir, that's all you need to do, and, you know, not revisit the issue.

THE COURT: That's not the issue of whether we revisit it. It's whether I can do what you say. You're confusing apples and oranges, Mr. Robertson. The question is one of authority and power. That's what Mr. Thomasch is raising.

Isn't it, Mr. Thomasch?

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, I have raised both issues. But you are correct. I do think that there is a question. I don't think the answer to it is black and white, Your Honor, because I cannot find a situation in the reported cases where during the pendency of the appeal where the Court had indicated that a modification was necessary, a modification was made, even though the appeal was still ongoing through this reconsideration motion.

I think we are in very, what I would call, uncharted waters here, and I, frankly, do not agree that the Court has the authority to do it, but I have not found a case on it either way. I think that there are reasons I won't go into unless requested by the Court that the Court should not do that even if it could.

THE COURT: Well, I understand that, and I appreciate it because your research and my look is the same, and I think that's what the briefs tell me, too.

MR. ROBERTSON: I would ask Your Honor to look at the *Broadcom* case because that was done within a day after the decision was rendered on an injunction. I would also ask you to look at the *MPT* case.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, Mr. Robertson, did either of those cases, and I think there are two more in those pages of your briefs that you cited, do any of those cases involve a pending petition for rehearing at the time that the modification was made? I think the answer is no.

MR. ROBERTSON: I think you're right, Your Honor, but let me just make this point. That is with respect to claim 26, there is no petition for rehearing by Lawson. With respect to claim 26, there

is no request for certiorari to the Supreme Court. With respect to claim 26, it's been infringed and ongoing for 20 months.

THE COURT: I understand all of the points that you're making, Mr. Robertson. Here's something that both of you need to learn. We can't in resolving any single question resolve all the questions that are on the table at any given time. And it is permissible to answer just the question that was asked and to address just the question that was asked. And you don't in doing that waive all of the other things.

And both of you are smart enough to know how to answer something without waiving the future implications of whatever your answer bodes if it's worth preserving. And I really wish you would try in your papers and in your discussions to proceed that way.

Now, Mr. Thomasch, what is it that you want oral argument on as mentioned in your letter of the 9th of January?

MR. THOMASCH: Two things, Your Honor.

First, we would like oral argument on whether and what scope a new injunction should have. Whether a new injunction should issue and what scope it should have.

You asked for position statements. We've given them.

We would like oral argument on that issue.

The second thing we would like oral argument on is in the event that you reenter an injunction in some modified format, what will be the context of the contempt proceeding? How will we proceed forward? And that will include issues about the time period that is subject to the contempt proceeding and whether or not the TiVo issues that we've previously submitted letters to the Court on both sides about is going to be conducted before we have the hearing on contempt.

So we would ask for oral argument on both whether and what scope of injunction and how to proceed forward on contempt.

THE COURT: All right. I don't know that I need argument on either one of those things at this stage. You-all have briefed them about as thoroughly as you can brief them.

You said that you have discussed,
Mr. Robertson, the dates for hearings, and I'm not
sure whether you had discussed them with your
witnesses or had discussed them with Mr. Thomasch.
Which did you mean?

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, Your Honor, I have not discussed them with Mr. Thomasch, but I certainly will. We just got your order a few days ago and we

called our experts and checked their availability.

THE COURT: The only order you should have gotten was one asking you to submit a sketch order, which is fairly common in this district. If you're asking for something, usually a sketch order is tendered.

Is there any other order that I issued that I didn't realize I issued?

MR. ROBERTSON: I think you issued an order saying what should be consistent with the Federal Circuit's decision and when can we -- I don't have it in front of me right now, Your Honor, but what I realized was I needed to contact my experts so I can be responsive to any kind of schedule that you might set. So --

THE COURT: Excuse me, though. What order are you talking about, Mr. Robertson, that's been issued? That order requiring statement of positions was a couple months ago. I issued an order earlier in the week, I think it was, or the end of last week, asking ePlus to submit a sketch order for the form of the revised injunction that it proposed and said in accord with your papers in the statements of position.

Is there any other order that you're talking about other than that one because if there is, I don't

know it?

MR. ROBERTSON: No, sir. That's the order I'm talking about.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROBERTSON: I apologize. I was reading between the lines. I was thinking that we were going to proceed with the contempt proceedings.

THE COURT: Well, we might. I don't know.

But what I was doing was asking you to do what usually is done here, and that is let me see the form of the order you propose, which is a fairly consistent practice in this court, I think, for injunctions, and that's all I was doing at the time.

MR. ROBERTSON: I understand, sir.

THE COURT: I'm sorry if I elevated your heart rate.

MR. MERRITT: This is Craig Merritt. Could I mention something in connection with your jurisdictional question from a few moments ago?

THE COURT: Sure. I always want to know about jurisdiction.

MR. MERRITT: It's obviously important, and in thinking about it, it seems that one question that needs to be answered is this: When the Court entered its order in May of 2011, its injunction order, it

certainly retained jurisdiction going forward to enforce that order.

Efforts were made, as I recall, by Lawson, both in the District Court and the Federal Circuit to stay the enforcement of the order, which were rejected by the District Court and the Federal Circuit.

That being the case, I would be curious to know the answer to the question: When did the Court lose jurisdiction?

THE COURT: Upon the filing of a notice of appeal, I would suppose. But you always retain the power -- the jurisdiction to exercise contempt because that is an independent question, to exercise the power of contempt.

MR. MERRITT: I think that's the relevant question. We seem to be assuming that the Court lost jurisdiction at some point and I'm trying to discern when that happened.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think there was ever any loss of jurisdiction over the question of contempt. That's an inherent question. The question is:

(A) Was the issuance vel non of the injunction an issue on appeal? And if so, while that is pending does the Court have the authority to modify

the injunction at all until the appellate court decides the issue?

MR. MERRITT: Understood. I guess the reason I raised the question was to be sure that we tease apart questions of fundamental jurisdiction from other jurisprudential matters that don't actually go to the Court's power over its injunction.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor raised a good point with respect to the appeal. I mean, the scope of the appeal on the injunction was not as to any of the four factors under the *eBay* test. It was only under the scope as to the argument that Lawson couldn't maintain or support or, you know, enhance the existing software. And that was expressly rejected.

So, Judge, one of the things we try to emphasize is res judicata. We've got an appellate verdict now on claim 26 that is supported on Configurations 3 and 5 of your injunction. And it's not then a petition for rehearing certainly by Lawson.

So we would like to enforce that at long last, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. All right. I will issue an order shortly. I just needed to sort a couple of things through with you.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, it's Mr. Thomasch.

May I ask one question?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. THOMASCH: And that is whether Your Honor is going to set forth some procedure that would lead up to a contempt hearing. And we have not taken the position that you lost authority for a contempt hearing at all. We've never taken that position. But if there is going to be a contempt proceeding, for instance, Your Honor, the damages are completely different now that we're talking about only a small fraction of the customers who possess the configuration that's been found to infringe compared to what was the case earlier. And we would anticipate that ePlus would be putting in a new damages report. We would want to have time to study that and to respond accordingly.

We do not believe that the liability witnesses should be able to put in new statements because the issue of the colorability of the change and the infringement, those issues were previously dealt with by the parties.

We do think that there are some witnesses that are no longer necessary to the case because they were going to deal with issues that relate to the '172 Patent, which is no longer in play.

We don't believe that claims 28 and 29 are in play because they were found to be not infringed, but we would like to know, for instance, resubmitting exhibit lists so that exhibits both are pared down to get rid of those that related to the patent that is now invalid or the claims that are now infringed, but to add any exhibits that might have come out of the privilege documents that were produced pursuant to order of the Court after our original document exhibit lists were compiled.

So we do think that there are some timing and procedural issues that we would ask the Court to address in any scheduling order that might issue.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, this is Mr.

Robertson. And you might find this very surprising,
but I am somewhat in agreement with Mr. Thomasch. We,
obviously, need to address the damages issue. I don't
think they are miniscule compared to what we were
talking about before, but we'll leave that aside and
try and be positive.

THE COURT: You think they are miniscule? Is that what you said?

MR. ROBERTSON: That's what he said. I disagree with what he said. They are substantive and significant and the Court has significant authority

once it finds contempt to either multiply and add attorneys' fees, as we've already briefed.

But having said that, we do need to look at the new exhibits that may be necessary given the fact that the Court ordered that 3,000 privileged documents be produced. We had a discussion this morning. We're going to try to narrow this as much as possible. But this is a much more focused hearing now than we were concerned about before because we're only going to focus on the two configurations, and we're going to put together our narrowed exhibit list and narrowed witness list.

And so what I should do is not waste the Court's time, but get off line with Mr. Thomasch and see if we can work out who we think are now necessary witnesses and how long this hearing can take.

THE COURT: When do you propose to have this hearing on contempt?

MR. ROBERTSON: When do I propose, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBERTSON: The week of February 18 would be ideal, but I don't know what the Court's docket is.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, that would certainly not be ideal for Lawson based on trial

schedules of counsel. We also do not believe it would leave time to do the necessary work, particularly with regard to understanding the damages, and there are many moving parts at the moment, Your Honor.

We would also, Your Honor, Mr. Thomasch speaking on behalf of Lawson, we would also ask that the Court schedule a hearing with regard or a procedure with regard to the TiVo allegations, what was contended and proved. And I think that it could not be more clear that that is necessary than the claim that appeared in ePlus's papers that they may seek a contempt hearing on claims 28 and 29 of the '683 Patent, which were found to be not infringed by the Federal Circuit.

So, I frankly do believe we have a fundamental right to know what the contempt proceeding is going to be. The Court clearly has the power to have a contempt proceeding, but we would like to know what it is. And we would like to have sufficient time to prepare for the new hearing and one that doesn't conflict with an existing trial schedule.

MR. ROBERTSON: Respectfully, Your Honor, the Federal Circuit told Lawson what was infringed, and what the jury found, and the substantial evidence that was there. They said it was clear that Lawson and its

customers are infringing. I don't know why we have to agonize over all this.

So, I mean, it's clear to me that Lawson wants to do whatever it can to delay enforcement of an order this Court's entered enjoining them 20 months ago. And every step they have taken, that's what they have done.

So, Your Honor, we are available at your convenience.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, Mr. Thomasch.

THE COURT: Yes, I'm sorry. I'm looking at my book. What did you say, Mr. Thomasch?

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, two things. One, we would ask that before there is a contempt proceeding, the Court enter the modified injunction. You understand, obviously, we have objections to your doing so without a further hearing, and we don't know what findings you will make in connection therewith, but that's a separate issue.

If Your Honor has decided to go forward and enter a revised injunction, we would ask certainly that that happen before the hearing on contempt. We would like to schedule the necessary preliminaries for that, and then we would like to have a date sometime on or after the 18th of March. We do not seek delay

for the sake of delay, Your Honor, at all.

Indeed, the delays that have come out of this, the current delay, frankly, is because ePlus, not Lawson, made a motion for reconsideration in the Federal Circuit. We did not move to reconsider it.

We think we're in good shape where we're at, and we're prepared to move forward, but there are a lot of rights at issue. There are very significant issues to be briefed, argued, and evidence to be presented, and we would like it done in a normal, orderly fashion.

Ultimately, it doesn't matter when the hearing takes place. If Mr. Robertson is right, damages will be assessed for the entire time period prior to the judgment and he will be made whole. I don't think he is right and I don't think that day will come.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor, let me just tell you, a couple of things Mr. Thomasch just said are landmines that he wants you to step on. And that is modified injunction, revised injunction, because I guarantee you he's already signaled it to you in his letter that they will now file for a new appeal, and that will be what he wants to do to delay.

And so it's not a modified injunction. It's

simply an injunction consistent with what the Federal Circuit's decision of the scope of the injunction is. That is his trap.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, I really do try not to rise to the bait.

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, tell the Judge you're not going to appeal.

THE COURT: Hey, hey, Mr. Robertson. You know, I fell off the turnip truck, but it wasn't yesterday. Come on. I think I understand what the implications of various and sundry procedural steps are. I don't need to be dealing with that right now.

MR. ROBERTSON: I apologize, Your Honor. I apologize.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, it's Mr. Thomasch.

And I will answer your question completely and

straightforwardly.

The Court said that you are to consider what changes are required to the terms of the injunction. Your Honor has the authority and the discretion to enter a modified injunction. We object to your doing so, and we don't believe that the four-factor test is met, but you have the power to proceed, and it is subject to an appeal under 1292(a)(1). We have not

hidden that.

And if Your Honor goes forward and enters an injunction without a hearing on the injunction and without reassessing whether the four factors remain valid in light of the limitation of this case to claim 26, then I fully expect that we will take an appeal of that order. But that's our prerogative to do so.

It's not meant to delay anything.

Injunctions are very serious business. And Rule 65 has requirements for what must be an injunction. And for ePlus to argue that this is not a modified injunction is simply wrong. The Court has eliminated the system claims that were the fundamental predicate for the injunction, and if an injunction is to be reentered, it is a modified injunction, and, frankly, 1292(a)(1) gives the Federal Circuit jurisdiction over any granting, continuing, modifying, refusing, or dissolving, or refusing to dissolve an injunction.

So it doesn't matter what it's called. The circumstances have changed dramatically by virtue of the system claims having been eliminated. We believe that the system claims were the predicate for the evidence at the hearing in April of 2011. They are what the Court points to in the decision of May 23,

2011. And if there is no new findings that an injunction is warranted with regard to claim 26 standing alone, then I do anticipate an appeal.

It is not a trap. It is not a threat. It is nothing other than counsel speaking to the Court candidly about how we see the case and why we think that we have certain rights that if we are not given them in the District Court, we will take an appeal. That's the process.

In the meantime, we will appear on the date you set, and we will defend a contempt hearing, and we will expect to win that contempt hearing. The issue of the injunction will continue regardless of the outcome of the contempt hearing, but it is not a trap. I just want to make that clear.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's see. I guess the issue now is now that the course in equity procedure and civil procedure has been concluded, how is the student going to perform? Will he get an A, or a D, or an F? So that's in my court to deal with now, and I appreciate it.

What do you-all look like on April 1 for the date of the contempt hearing? And if I decide that I need to at the same time deal with the injunction, I'd like to do it all at one time, if I need to deal

further with the injunction in the way that Mr. Thomasch says or proceed as Mr. Robertson says.

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, while early April works well, I would ask possibly that consideration to move to the 2nd for witnesses to the extent that any of the witnesses are celebrating Easter, which is on the Sunday before Monday, April 1. It might be somewhat difficult to get them to leave their families, come and sit down with lawyers. Lawyers are used to being out of town at any time, but sometimes the witnesses are a little balky.

THE COURT: Well, there are subpoenas that eliminate that problem, Mr. Thomasch.

MR. THOMASCH: That's true, Your Honor. I just wanted to let the Court know.

THE COURT: I know it's Easter Sunday. I don't want to work on Easter Sunday either, but I have other matters to deal with and to schedule around.

MR. ROBERTSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: How do you look on March the 25th, gentlemen? That looks like the best date I have.

MR. ROBERTSON: I hate to tell you this, Your Honor, but -- Mr. Robertson. I have four kids, and my wife just booked a spring vacation for their spring

vacation, and that week is really bad for me.

THE COURT: Do you know where the nicest place to spend a spring vacation is, Mr. Robertson?

MR. ROBERTSON: In Richmond, Virginia?

THE COURT: It's where Lincoln was filmed.

Williamsburg is close by. Jamestown is close by.

We're two hours from the ocean, and two hours from $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

Washington, and two hours from the mountains, and it's

9 for lovers. So come on.

MR. ROBERTSON: I've done it a lot, Your Honor. Williamsburg, too. But it's nonrefundable where I am right now.

THE COURT: Mr. Robertson, let me tell you something. There are a lot of things that I pay attention to, but nonrefundable tickets by lawyers that make the amount of money you-all make is not one of them.

MR. ROBERTSON: All right, sir.

THE COURT: I know you affect the old boy image because you're driving a truck, but enough's enough.

MR. ROBERTSON: I'm not sure I agree with Mr. Thomasch on the 2nd. That doesn't give me much time to get back and get prepared.

THE COURT: How about the 18th? It may be

better to do it the week of the 18th.

MR. ROBERTSON: Of April?

THE COURT: No, of March. March 18.

MR. ROBERTSON: I will check with my experts.

Ms. Albert, you're on the phone.

THE COURT: How many experts do you have?

MR. ROBERTSON: Two plus the damages.

THE COURT: All right. You pay them and tell them to be here. Unless they're going into the hospital or have a prior court commitment, they get here or get yourself another expert.

MR. ROBERTSON: Understood.

THE COURT: How about the 18th?

MR. THOMASCH: Your Honor, we could do

March 18 and we would have a preference for April 1.

MR. DUSSEAULT: Your Honor, this is Chris
Dusseault. If I could just factor one thing in that
is personal to me. I have a case I've been working on
for about 3 1/2 years. It's being argued in the
United States Supreme Court on the 26th of March. So
given the time that will be going into that, the 2nd
or the 1st of April will be much better for me, but,
obviously, I will live with whatever the Court needs
to do.

THE COURT: All right.

Are there any other dates that you all need to check with your experts?

MR. THOMASCH: We have not checked with ours, Your Honor.

MR. ROBERTSON: We could email you later this afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What?

MR. ROBERTSON: We could give you some guidance and email you later this afternoon, but if you're into March, we think we're okay.

THE COURT: I can also make some changes and do February the 25th, that week, or during that week.

MR. THOMASCH: That is much less convenient for us, Your Honor. This is Mr. Thomasch for Lawson for the court reporter's benefit.

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, for ePlus this is Mr. Robertson, that would be more desirable, but, you know, we are subject to the Court's pleasure.

THE COURT: I can assure you this: There isn't any pleasure that's taken in any of this other than the pure intellectual challenge and the joy of dealing with you-all.

All right. So what I want you to look at, I want you to look at, for your experts, at the weeks of March the 11th, March the 18th, February 25th, and

April the 2nd, and I'm going to see if I can get rid of a case on March the 11th. One of my colleagues said he wasn't busy and needs some work and I'll be glad to lateral this particular case to him. Then we can do it.

So you-all check with your experts. I am sympathetic with people's spring vacations. I am sympathetic with all the things that have been raised, but this has been going on a tremendously long time. So check with your experts, check with your witnesses, and give me your dates in preferred order. That would be February 25, March 11, March 18, April 2.

MR. THOMASCH: We will do so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then let me know that on Monday, will you, please?

MR. THOMASCH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And then we'll --

MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: We'll then proceed from there to shape some of the other things that need to be shaped.

I've heard, I think, what you have to say.

I've read everything you have to say. And I just have a couple of things I need to sort out now.

I may ask you to come on notice to orally argue these two points that you say you want to argue.

I don't think it's needed, Mr. Thomasch, but I don't 1 2 see that taking more than an hour or so. Do you? Two3 hours? I think two hours will be MR. THOMASCH: 4 5 fine, Your Honor. We did attempt to stay responsive to your position statement request, so we did not 6 7 argue at length whether or not the four-factor test would be satisfied by the evidence in the record. 8 9 And, obviously, that's an issue we would wish to address with the Court. 10 11 THE COURT: I understand, I think, the 12 implications of what your points are. 13 All right. Thank you very much. You-all have a nice weekend. 14 15 MR. THOMASCH: Thank you. 16 THE COURT: Bye. 17 (The proceedings were adjourned at 12:07 PM.) 18 19 20 I, Diane J. Daffron, certify that the 21 foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of 22 proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 23 /s/ 24 DIANE J. DAFFRON, RPR, CCR DATE25